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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.85.

August 19, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 91 82

August 19, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 86
Humidity 94 70

8024 日三十月七

MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1918.

一拜禮 號九十月八英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS,
\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

Americans Capture Frapelle.

London, August 18.
An American communique states:—On the 17th inst. in the Vosges we captured the village of Frapelle.

The British Front.

London, August 18.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—We slightly improved our positions south of Baccy and drove off raiders in this neighbourhood.

THE MEXICAN OIL FIELDS.

London, August 18.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Mexico regarding oil decrees, the Associated Press correspondent at Washington learns that General Carranza on August 12 cancelled the decree of July 31 under which undeveloped oil lands might be seized by the Mexican Government if the owners failed to submit to excessive taxation.

AMERICA'S CONTRIBUTION.

London, August 18.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, General March announces that approximately 1,450,000 American troops have embarked for or are en route to France, Italy and Siberia.

U. S. NAVAL BASE IN FRANCE.

London, August 18.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that President Poincaré visited Brest and inspected the huge new docks at the American naval base which has recently been enormously developed and includes a floating landing stage whose construction has been so advanced that one convoy from the United States has already disembarked 33,000 men and stores in ten hours. President Poincaré witnessed the march past of three American regiments just leaving a training camp for the front. He also saw a convoy of merchantmen escorted by an airship, seaplanes and destroyers. It was a very impressive sight.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

London, August 18.
According to a message from Amsterdam, a report from Moscow via Berlin says that Soviet troops have surrounded and are bombarding Kasan. A number of English and French troops have been arrested. Soviet troops are advancing on Ourga and have occupied Kirovka. Of a thousand counter-revolutionary officers arrested in Moscow and Petrograd and sent to Kronstadt, 236 have already been summarily shot.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MORE GERMAN DEVILRY.

London, Aug. 17.
Details are officially published of gross outrages, perhaps unparalleled for ferocity, upon British prisoners and wounded men in March last. The facts are authenticated by sworn statements of Scottish soldiers who were of the party maltreated. A private of the Royal Highlanders tells how he and a number of comrades were surrounded and compelled to surrender near Monchy on 23rd March. He says: "Our rifles and equipment were taken from us. We consisted of one officer and sixteen men ten of whom were wounded. We were lined up in an original front line trench and left without a guard for some time. Then a German officer and two men appeared on the edge of the trench. One man carried a container on his back. The other was armed with a rifle and a short bayonet. The officer carried a revolver. The officer gave an order and the man with the container turned a stream of liquid fire straight down the trench in which we were standing. He could plainly see we were unarmed. He continued to play on us for six or seven minutes. The witness added he and a few companions who were able to move scrambled down the communication trench and got over the top to the British line. A private says that after he and some other prisoners were captured and disarmed they were marched down the trench to an emplacement about six feet deep, nine feet wide and from nine to twelve feet long. The sides were perpendicular except at one end which sloped. The prisoners were tightly packed in this enclosure. Two Germans appeared at the entrance of the emplacement. One had no rifle or equipment. He carried a revolver and appeared to be an officer. The other also wore no equipment, but had strapped on his back a cylinder with a flexible pipe over his shoulder the end of which he carried in his hand. Just as he reached the entrance of the enclosure flame spurted out in a stream from the pipe and caught the men who were nearest. I immediately dropped as far as I could and got my face on the ground. Other men lay in saps around and partly on me. I heard a hissing sound for a short while and then it stopped and restarted. During this time the men were shrieking and writhing about. The flames reached right back to where I was and my overcoat and tunic caught fire. By this time all the men were on the ground. This soldier managed to crawl up the slope and get away. A private shows how an officer wounded in the head and foot also four wounded men and three unwounded men, including the narrator, were in an old trench when two Germans came with liquid fire. One stood with a revolver in his hand and ordered the party to get back to the German lines. Another man squirted liquid fire over all the members of the party. The narrator's hands and right ear were burnt. Three of the party managed to run away and reach the British lines. The Germans must either have suffocated or burnt all the five wounded men for nothing further has been heard of them.

The British Government has protested to Germany against these outrages.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

Allies Continue Vigorous Pressure.

London, Aug. 17.
Yesterday's communique shows that the Anglo-French continue their victorious pressure on the Somme battle-front, having transferred the main attack from the Lassigny area northwards to the Roye region, where as the result of yesterday's gains the Allies hold the absolutely straight line Goyencourt-St. Maré-Lancourt, running north and south, only a mile west of Roye. This advance yesterday was two miles in depth on a front of nearly four miles. The Germans hold Roye very precariously. The French are west, and the Canadians north-west of the town. The capture of the bulk of Bois-des-Loges removes the last remaining obstacle to the defence of Lassigny on the north-west. The gains secured by the Germans in this region last March are now completely wiped out.

A French communique states: There was great artillery activity during the night west of Roye. We continued south of the Aves, our progress in Bois-des-Loges reaching the eastern edge. We repulsed a strong attack against the monolith and Carroy farm, between the Matz and Oise.

Germans Desperate Effort.

London, Aug. 17.
A Havas message says: The Germans yesterday continued the tactics they have been forced to employ during the past weeks. They are making desperate efforts to stave off a further advance and gain time for the removal of their supplies and the organisation of their defence. By a large scale counter-attack they endeavoured yesterday to secure temporary relief for Roye which is constantly under close range fire but in this aim they completely failed. Two hundred and fifty prisoners and several machine-guns were left in the hands of the Allies and French and Canadian troops together followed up their success and closed the cordon tighter round the town by advancing along the river Aves.

A French official message says that twenty-three German aeroplanes were felled on the 15th inst.

British Repulse Enemy Attacks.

London, Aug. 17.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Our line northward of Proyart was advanced slightly last night and today progress has been made on a front of nearly a mile northward of Lisons. The enemy attacked certain of our posts in the Scherpenberg sector and was repulsed after sharp fighting. We beat off an attempted raid in the neighbourhood of Loere, the enemy leaving prisoners in our hands. We brought down thirteen hostile aeroplanes and drove down two unaccountable. Six British machines are missing. Hostile aeroplanes at Haulbourdin and Lomme were heavily attacked on the mornings of the 16th and 17th respectively by large numbers of our machines. Bombs were dropped from a low height and at the former aerodrome six hangars were demolished and two machines standing in the open were destroyed. Three hangars were destroyed at the latter aerodrome. At both places the living quarters were heavily fired on and several fires were started. Over forty tons of bombs were dropped by us in twenty-four hours.

French Take over a Thousand Prisoners.

London, Aug. 18.
A French communique says: We have continued our progress. Fighting north and south of the Aves we captured the strongly held Caesar's camp trenches west of Roye and pushed our line south of the Aves to the vicinity of Beaurains. Over a thousand prisoners, numerous machine-guns and much material were captured north and south of the Aves since yesterday. Further south we captured Canny sur Metz. A strong enemy counter attack on Carroy farm was repulsed. North of the Aves in the region of Autrech we captured enemy positions on a front of five kilometres and a depth of fifteen hundred metres, taking 240 prisoners. Twelve German aeroplanes were felled yesterday.

The Air Ministry announces that on the night of the 16th our squadrons attacked four hostile aerodromes and two rail junctions. The visibility was poor and observation of the results was difficult.

OLD FRENCH CRUISER TORPEDOED.

Paris, Aug. 17.
The old cruiser Dupetit Thouars (9,516 tons) co-operating with the naval patrol in the Atlantic was torpedoed on 7th Aug. American destroyers rescued the crew of whom thirteen are missing.

[The Dupetit Thouars was a sister ship of the Montcalm, so well-known in Hongkong before the war, and was completed at Toulon in 1901.]

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

London, Aug. 17.
The "Daily Mail" correspondent at Vladivostok, telegraphing on the 12th inst., states that the Allies have decided to proclaim martial law at Vladivostok.

The Tokyo correspondent of the "Times", wiring on the 12th inst., reports that French troops have arrived at Nikolsk, north of Vladivostok.

FRENCH AERIAL POST.

London, Aug. 17.
A Havas message says: The first regular air post in France is to be established between Paris and St. Nazaire with stopping places at Le Mans and Nantes. Including stoppages five hours will be allowed for the four hundred kilometres journey.

BRITISH DESTROYERS STRIKE MINES.

London, Aug. 17.
An Admiralty official message says: Two British destroyers struck mines and sunk on the 15th inst. Twenty-six men are missing and it is presumed they were killed by the explosion or are drowned. One man died of wounds.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ENEMY CONFERENCE.

Some of the Matters Discussed.

London, Aug. 17.
The "Daily Mail" correspondent at The Hague says: The discussions at German Headquarters were based on the German demand that Austria send 10 to 15 picked divisions to the western front and remain on the defensive against Italy and the Austrian counter demand that Germany make a further declaration regarding Belgium and also make a powerful move in the direction of peace and solve the Polish question favourably to Austria.

Complete Agreement.

Amsterdam, Aug. 17.
A Berlin official message declares that the conference of the Emperors and Austro-German statesmen and generals at German Headquarters has again manifested complete agreement on political and military tasks and identical interpretation of the alliance.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says as a result of the conference: Polish problems are considerably nearer solution. It is believed the Austrian Archduke will be elected to the throne of Poland.

The "Weser Zeitung's" Vienna correspondent says the Austrian Premier has prepared a plan for the conversion of the Dual Monarchy into a federation of States according to nationalities.

LORD NORTHCLEIFFE ON BRITISH SECRECY.

London, Aug. 16.
In the course of his speech to Canadian, Australian and American pressmen (the first part of which is reported in another column) Lord Northcliffe said: The frankness of the American Government had a great deal to do with the acceleration of shipbuilding. Lord Northcliffe proceeded to criticise the British Government's secrecy and censorship whereby the world had never realised the magnitude of Britain's silent effort. He instanced how Mr. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, on visiting America was asked by newspapermen if the Australians had not done enough and if it was not time Britain began to fight. The best proof of what Britain had done existed in the casualty lists which were not permitted by the censor to be known to us or to our Allies. Lord Northcliffe, remarking that the Germans knew our casualties to a man, estimated that "we had nine hundred thousand killed during the war and that last year our total casualties were over eight hundred thousand. These figures were a sufficient answer to the German propaganda. England was ready to fight to the last Frenchman, Italian, American or Dominion soldier. Concluding, Lord Northcliffe stated that every Pacific newspaper in Great Britain was subsidised, indicating a lack of demand for such publications.

RUSSIA AND THE ALLIES.

London, Aug. 17.
A Russian wireless message says that Russia has proposed to Britain and France that their agents in Russia will be free to depart if like facilities are given to M. Litvinoff and other Russian officials in Britain and France.

An unconfirmed report from Finland states that M. Trotzky arrived at Helsinki on the 13th. It is believed that M. Lenin is aboard a German ship at Helsinki or at Revel.

SPAIN TO CONFISCATE GERMAN SHIPS.

London, Aug. 17.
The correspondent of "The Times" at Santander, telegraphing on the 15th, states that the Spanish note now received in Berlin announces that Spain will confiscate German shipping in Spanish ports to an amount corresponding to the German outrages on Spanish shipping. There are about ninety German steamers in Spain.

UTILISING IRISH COAL.

London, Aug. 17.
The select committee of the House of Commons on Transport Reform has appointed a sub-committee to investigate the condition of Irish ports and canals with a view to an ultimately more extensive working of Irish coal.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

RICE PROFITEERING.

Ugly Demonstrations in Japan.

London, August 18.
Reuter's correspondent at Osaka, writing on August 13, states that all the rice shops are closed. An armed mob of about two thousand attacked the police station, demanding the release of the raiders on the rice mill the previous night. The police dispersed the mob with sabres and made a hundred arrests. Troops were sent from Kobe.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo states the Emperor has made a donation of three million yen for the relief of the sufferers owing to the abnormal price of rice. The Cabinet disposes two million yen for the same purpose.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

No Change in Price Expected.

London, August 17.
Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co., in their weekly report, say that a change in the price of silver is not likely to occur unless the cost of transit from America alters. Shanghai exchange is remarkably firm, business being reported as high as 5s. 0 1/2d. although the cable official rate is 5s. 4d. The United States Treasury Department on July 2 stated that 64,000,000 silver dollars had been melted, most of which had been exported to India.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

GERMANY'S HEAVY CASUALTIES.

Paris, Aug. 16.
The latest statistics of German casualties prior to the March offensive showed six million, including 1,400,000 killed. The foregoing does not include naval losses. Between 27th March and 17th June the Germans lost 120,000 in killed alone.

A Havas message says: The following figures taken from a most reliable source give an idea of the frightful consumption of men in the German army. Since the beginning of the war until the end of July 1918 the Germans have had about six million men killed, wounded or missing, the number of men called to the colours during the same period being twelve millions. Half their fighting forces have been put out of action. The figures of killed reach a high total: For the period included between 1st August 1914 and the March offensive of 1918 the figure is 1:4 0/00 not including marine casualties. To this figure must be added about 120,000 for the offensive of 22nd March and the operations which followed to June 17. Since then the losses sustained have been very considerable and would increase in striking proportion to the figures above mentioned. This explains the order recently issued by General Ludendorff to his generals. "It is absolutely essential we should avoid our former method of attack in dense formation and reduce our losses in every way." It is easy to understand the necessity for economy recommended by General Ludendorff when American manpower is steadily increasing and troops are landing in the east.

NEW FRENCH RAILWAY.

London, Aug. 16.
A Havas message says:—In the presence of the French Premier M. Clemenceau a railway line has just been inaugurated which has been added to the northern railway system of France. It necessitated the laying of 210 kilometres of main or accessory rails with a double set of rails with a view to bearing intense traffic. It comprises two important bridges and involved the construction of a tunnel 365 metres in length and embankments representing 800,000 cubic metres. The plans and execution took less than one hundred days.

DURAZZO RAILWAY BOMBARDED.

London, Aug. 17.
An Italian naval official message says: British aircraft bombarded the Durazzo railway on the 16th causing fires which were visible twenty-two miles distant.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, Aug. 16.
An Italian communique says: Our fire yesterday repulsed strong enemy reactions in the Tonale region. On the night of the 14th-15th enemy detachments thrice attacked the garrison on the Pieve inlet mentioned yesterday but were driven back with heavy losses.

Enterprising Chinese.
The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution to put up a building for the exhibition of commercial products on the piece of vacant ground adjacent to the Obambur Building. A foreign firm of architects has been asked to supply the necessary plans.

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TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—7.15 p.m.

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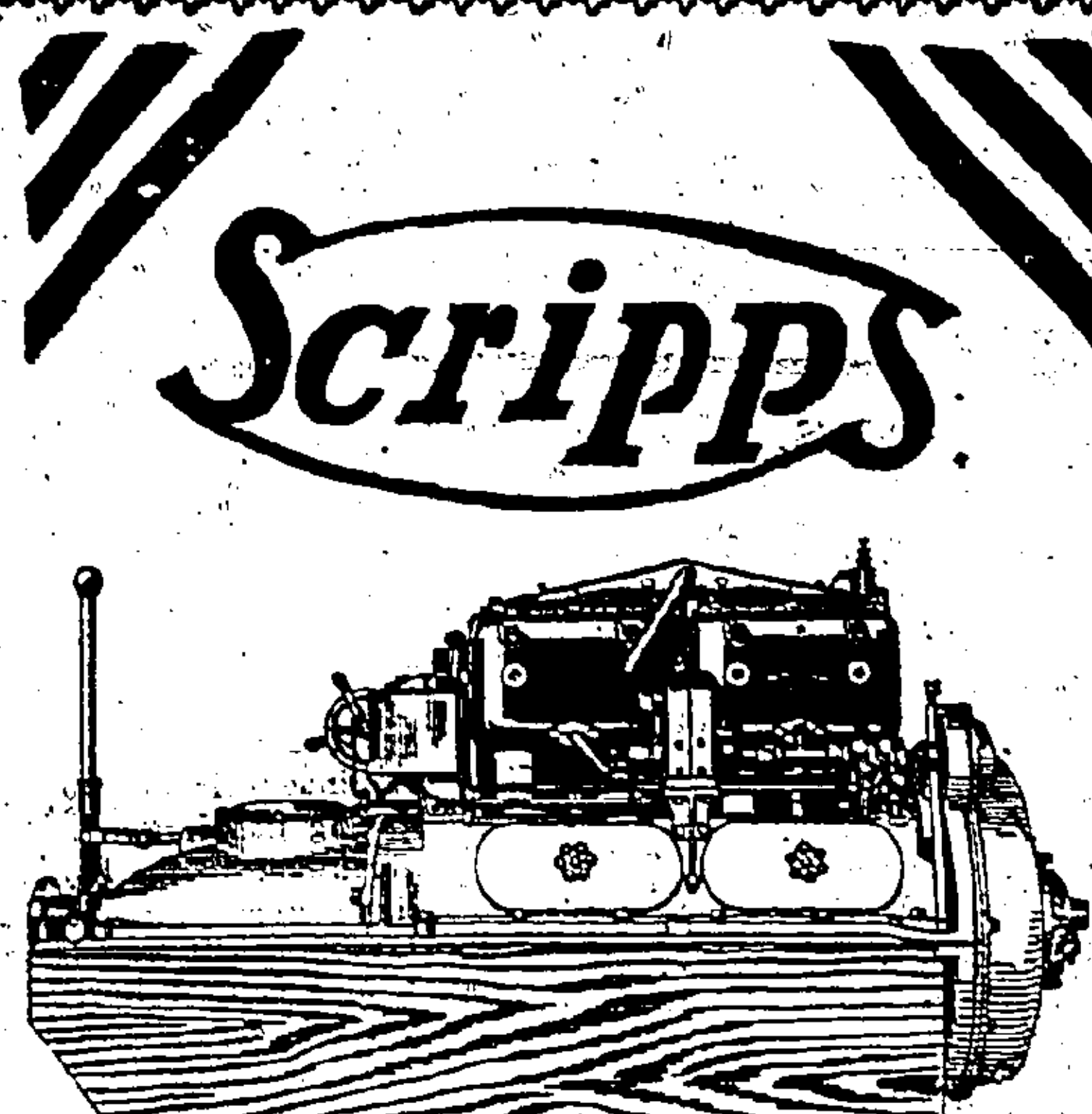
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GENERAL NEWS.

Supply of Aeroplanes.
The Parliamentary Air Committee met at the House of Commons recently and passed a resolution expressing grave anxiety for the arrangement of supply of high-power aeroplanes for next year's campaign; at the heavy loss of life in training pilots in this country, and at the inadequate medical service. As to the Lark Doon aerodrome, they felt that the matter could not be left in its present inconclusive position, and further investigation should be undertaken into the unwarrantable waste of public money and labour.

Chinese Prisoners Escape.

On 28th July a dozen Chinese prisoners at the Japanese gaol at Port Arthur, while taking a bath, tried to escape. They killed a guard and injured some other guards who had come to the rescue of their comrades. The guards fired their revolvers, killing two of the prisoners, and succeeded in arresting six others. The remaining four, however, fled from the prison compound into the hills in the neighbourhood. It was not until some hours later that these four were rounded up. The men were serving sentences of less than 10 years on charges of robbery and murder.

War Girl Critics.

A fresh aspect of social and scholastic life was revealed at a conference in London recently of the Association of Head Mistresses. The mistress is no longer dreaded by the pupil and described (behind her back) by such endearing epithets as "old morn." "Never," said Miss Faithfull (Osheltenham Ladies' College), "were the relations between girls and their teachers more charming than they are to-day. I am often surprised at the manner in which the girl bridges the gulf between, say, 15 and 50, and treats her teacher as a comrade. I wonder if it is largely because we have given up the caps and mantles of an earlier generation?" Miss Faithfull went on to say that she had studied the "war girl," and found her more thoughtful, more anxious concerning the things that were of vital importance to the nation and to her own life than she was four years ago. She was more adventurous and enterprising because so many openings and opportunities were before her, and she was more emotional.

A Racecourse.

Major William Endicott, of the American Red Cross, recently issued a report on the work done by that organisation in France during last month. It appears that the American Red Cross canteens served 950,000 meals behind the lines, while the field service section supplied 425,000 hot drinks and 450,000 free meals for American, British, and French soldiers. Two new hospitals were opened, one in a chateau immediately behind the front, another on a racecourse near Paris. Over 300 beds were added to existing hospitals. Convalescent homes were opened at Cannes and Biarritz and much assistance was given to a large number of French hospitals. The latter received £250,000 of supplies, including 4,500 pillows, 4,500 sheets, 10,000 suits of underwear, 1,500 blankets, and 1,200 sweaters. Over 800,000 bsgs of tobacco and packages of cigarettes were distributed to soldiers of the American and Allied Armies. Fourteen farms at various points behind the lines are being worked by the American Red Cross to furnish fresh vegetables for hospitals. The hospital built on a Paris racecourse was constructed under a "hurry order" to receive gas cases from the American front. The entire hospital, comprising 600 beds, was completed in 24 days, including steam-heated operating room, shower-baths, sterilising room, and a complete electric-lighting system. The first day the hospital was in operation it received 780 cases of men wounded in the recent fighting. The entire hospital is built so it can be rapidly taken down and moved to another location, if necessary, on 18 lorries.

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GENERAL NEWS.

A Real Welcome for Heroes.
Tables covered with flowers, straw-berries, cake and cigarettes awaited repatriated officers and men from Germany at Waterloo recently. When the first train came in there was an extraordinary din, motor hooters vying with the band of the Welsh Guards and the cheers of the crowd in their welcome. Wounded soldier's were also in the train, and as they were carried to the ambulances the Duchess of Bedford and other helpers placed roses on their breasts, while nurses gave them cigarettes.

German Rights in British Music.
Permission to republish a British composer's work, the copyright of which had been sold to the German firm of Breitkopf and Härtel, was sought by a London publisher in the Patents Court. The application concerned Dr. R. Vaughan Williams's cantata, or symphonic poem, "Into the Unknown Region," performed at the Royal Albert Hall recently in honour of the First Seven Divisions. "I hope that after the war the whole of the music that is produced in this country will not go to Germany for publication," said the Patents Controller, in promising to give the request favourable consideration.

Saving of Irish Flax Seed.
The Minister of Munitions has issued an Order directing every grower of flax in Ireland during the season of 1918 to save the seed from one-eighth of his crop, and to comply with any regulations that may be prescribed in this behalf by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. The Order does not apply to any grower having under flax in the year 1918 a total area not exceeding two statute acres, nor to flax of variety other than a fibre variety. No person shall without a permit issued by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, purchase, sell, or offer for sale from or on behalf of any grower of flax or any other person, any flax seed or undressed flax straw saved for seed in compliance with the provisions of the Order.

Advertising in Shanghai.
Much advertising space in Shanghai just now is devoted to the display of a single Chinese character, which by itself conveys no meaning at all says the N. C. Daily News. Literally it means "roasting" or cooking without boiling, which, of course, is senseless even if it applies to the weather, for we are not roasting but parboiling when we are not in the breeze. Full pages in Chinese newspapers, spaces in the tram, thousands of posters in white and red, all proclaim "Roasting." Though as old as the hills in the home countries, it is a new method of advertising in China, and it is having effect, for the whole community is talking about it. When the other characters in the sentence or name are put up, of course the meaning will be disclosed, but meantime there is a strong suspicion that it is all about a new brand of cigarette. Still, it may not be.

Death of Col. F. A. Don.
The death occurred at Aden, from enteric, on May 24, the day after his promotion as Colonel had been gazetted, of Colonel F. A. Don, who was in Tientsin for several years with his family, and on the outbreak of the war, accompanied the British Expedition to Tsing-tao, being mentioned in despatches for his work in connection with the transport, says the Peking Daily News. To his bitter disappointment he was ordered to return to Tientsin when the British and Indian troops which had fought at Tsing-tao were sent home. On his return he held a number of appointments, being Staff and Intelligence Officer to the North China Command, Paymaster, and, for a few months, Adjutant to the Tientsin British Volunteers. When his long expected transfer came it was for service in India, where he spent a year or more organizing Camel Transport for work in the Aden Hinterland. Very sincere sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Don, and her two little daughters in their bereavement.

NOTICES.

MOUTRIE PIANOS

NEW MODELS
RECEIVED

ARTISTIC in FINISH

and combine quality of tone with lightness of touch. Backed by guarantee for five years.

PRICES FROM \$425.

Cash or easy terms.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

Save Your Eyes

THE ONLY EUROPEAN OPTICIAN IN THE COLONY.

N. LAZARUS, OPTICIAN, 28, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Chinese Report.
The Peking Times says that there is a report among Chinese official circles that Dr. Paul Reinsch, American Minister to China, who is now in the United States, has resigned his post, and that the American Consul-General at Shanghai will be appointed his successor.

Osaka Mint Busy.
An Osaka dispatch to the Nishiichi, quoted by the Japan Gazette, says that the Osaka Mint has up to the present minted ten million yen worth of ten, twenty and fifty-yen coins, the whole having been sent to the Bank of Japan. The paper learns that the Central Treasury has decided not to put the new coins into circulation for the time being, but as far as possible to circulate paper notes of fifty yen and lower denominations.

Disastrous Explosion.
The disastrous explosion of ammunition and military stores which occurred at Shimonoseki on the night of the 28th ultimo is said to have been due to carelessness, the Nagasaki Press reports. A stevedore coolie employed by the Nairiku Tsumi Kaisha, the forwarding company engaged in shipping the explosives, was repairing a box containing gunpowder, and whilst hammering on it the contents exploded. The result was that the whole stock of explosives on the wharf and in the lighters ignited and exploded.

Weak Medicine.
At the South-Western Police Court recently, before Mr. de Grey, Henry Rashleigh Thompson, chemist, Longley road, Tooting, was fined \$5 for dispensing medicine in a certain instance not in accord with the doctor's prescription. Mr. W. W. Young, prosecuting, said that there was a total deficiency in the ingredients of no less than 55 per cent, so the unfortunate patient would have to take double doses in order to secure the results desired. Mr. Hanne said that the defendant admitted that he had made a mistake for which he expressed regret.

GENERAL NEWS.

Changes at Macao.
The new Governor Senhor Arthur Tamagnini Barbosa has left Lisbon for Macao. Sweeping changes are being effected in the administration and a telegram from Lisbon commands the transference of 14 officers to Lisbon, Mozambique and Angola and, similarly, naval officers are to be transferred as soon as their substitutes arrive.

Dox Chained up for Seven Years.
An instance of a dog being kept continuously on a chain a yard long for over seven years was related by a woman in the audience at the Chinese Defence League's meeting recently. She said this occurred at Basingstoke. Over 11,000 dog licences had been taken by the league on behalf of men on service. "Turn" by performing dogs, it was stated, had become rare in the music halls.

Post Office Red Tape.
"There is no accounting for what Government officials do," said the Stratford magistrate in a case in which a boy of 13 was charged with stealing 18s. belonging to his mother. The boy's father, who is serving in France, had sent his wife six franc notes, and the boy was sent to the local post office to change them. He brought back 4s, but his mother learned later that he had received 12s. The magistrate pointed out that the charge against the boy could not be proved, unless at least one of the notes was produced, and a police officer then stated that the officials refused to trust him with one. The magistrate thereupon discharged the boy, regarding it as hopeless to approach the Post Office authorities.

Serbs to Learn British Farming.
A number of Serbian youths, the sons of farmers, arrived in England recently and are now receiving instruction in British agricultural methods through the medium of the Agricultural Relief of Allies Fund. Some of them have been provided with facilities for theoretical and practical education in three Scottish colleges, the Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture, the West of Scotland

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—A GODOWN
Central District. Apply to—
The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.—DETACHED SIX ROOMED house in Macdonnell Road, large verandahs, closed verandahs, numerous bath rooms, garden, etc. Immediate occupation. Apply Box 420 or Telephone 2624.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, KOWLOON.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

WANTED.

NURSE WANTED.—EUROPEAN preferred. Apply Mrs. A. R. Lowe, 65, The Peak.

WANTED.—FLAT or HALF HOUSE. Apply Box 1420 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—HOUSE IN GOOD LOCALITY with all conveniences. Apply Box 1421 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—APARTMENT wanted by single man. Private family preferred. Apply Box 1417 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—SMALL FLAT or bungalow from September onwards. Replies, giving full particulars, to Box 1418 No. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—An experienced BUSINESS MAN to take charge of out-port branch office. Bond required \$10,000. Address Box 1411 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICES.

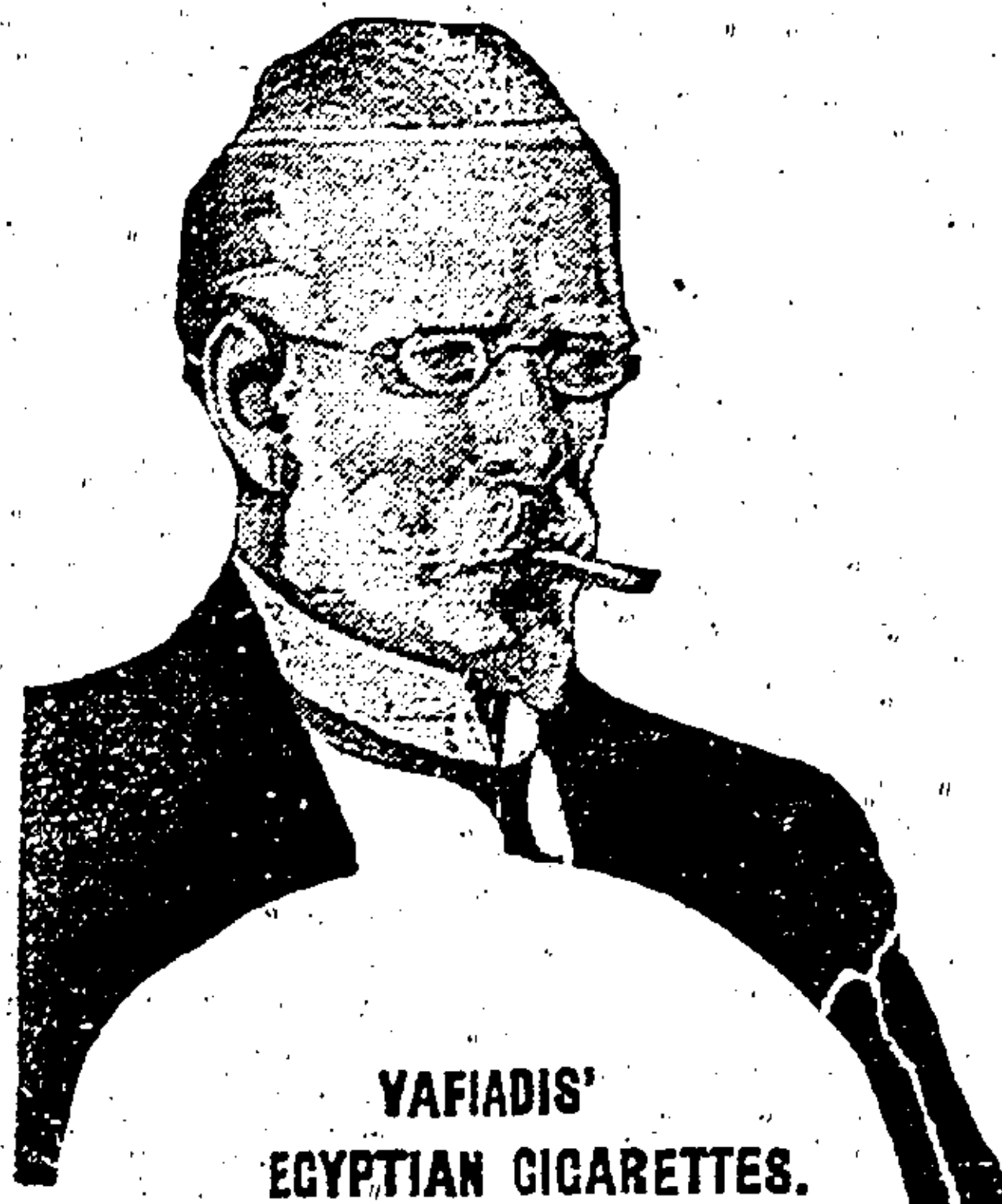
THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE AND RELIABILITY

HOWE SCALES

LARGE VARIETY OF VARIOUS TYPES IN STOCK.

MUSTARD & CO.,
4, DES VOGES ROAD CENTRAL. TELEPHONE 1166

AGENTS in HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON.
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO Co.



YAFIADIS' EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per Crown Prince	100	\$5.30
"	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

NOTICE.

IMPROD'S
Divus Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, OR CHRONIC COUGHS—
—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply magical.
—It is the only remedy of its kind in the world.
—It is the only remedy of its kind in the world.
—It is the only remedy of its kind in the world.

IMPROD'S
CURE FOR ASTHMA

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

RAINCOATS

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

SLIGHTLY SOILED

AT GREATLY REDUCED

PRICES.

REXONA.

THE RAPID HEALER, A COOLING, SOOTHING, HEALING ANTISEPTIC OINTMENT.

A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR ALL ERUPTIONS AND IRRITATIONS OF THE SKIN.

USEFUL FOR ECZEMA, STINGS OF INSECTS AND ALL KINDS OF INFLAMMATION.

Sold in tins 75 cts. and \$1.25.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16.

A CURE FOR PRICKLY HEAT

"FLETCHER'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION."

Made from the formula of one of the most distinguished Professors of Tropical Medicine.

INSTANTLY ALLAYS IRRITATION AND CURES AFTER A FEW APPLICATIONS.

FLETCHER & Co., Ltd. THE PHARMACY.

Tel. 345. 22, Queen's Road Central.

CAKES

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND COMPLIMENTARY

IN ALL VARIETIES.

VICTORIA CAFE

(Next to P. & O. Office) 24, Des Vaux Road Central.

TELEPHONE 2667.

E. HING & CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

25, WING WOO ST. CENTRAL.

'PHONE NO. 1116.

NOTICES.

G. R. NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY Notified that in accordance with Regulations, published under the Government Notification No. 202 of 31st May, 1918, commencing from 1st September 1918, all Private Chairs have to be licensed at an Annual Licence fee of \$2 payable in advance. Chair bearers have to be licensed at a fee of 30 cents each yearly.

P. P. J. WODEHOUSE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1918.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

R. M. THE BRANDY!
For Connoisseurs.



We have just received a large consignment of

REMY MARTIN & CO'S BRANDY from COGNAC

This firm was established in 1764 and have made and bottled the best Brandy ever since. Guaranteed of best Charente grapes.

THORESEN & CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

Phone 450 Liquor Dept.

for a bottle or case.

Sales Agents
MANNERS & BACKHOUSE
Canton.

DR. SHELDON'S
GIN PILLS
FOR
BACKACHE
AND
KIDNEY TROUBLES.
SOLE AGENTS:
A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Telephone 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1918.

MAN-POWER CONTRASTS.

There can now be no doubting the point that we have reached a stage in the war when the man-power question is becoming the dominating factor. During the past four years there have been many calculations made as to when the balance in this regard was likely to turn in favour of the Allies. Quite a number of these estimates have proved very wide of the mark, and it is because too much regard has been paid to them that surprise has been widely felt at the fact that the Germans have been able to hold their own for so long. There are some people who have a mania for mathematical calculations and who are always eager to demonstrate in advance what is likely to happen on the basis of their deductions. Individuals of this type have been very largely discredited by facts since the beginning of the war, and that is why we are always chary of accepting any theories which are based on figures as to the probable duration of the war.

While the need for caution in these respects still holds, there are certain developments concerning man-power which it would be folly to pass unnoticed, and the figures mentioned in one of the week-end telegrams regarding the frightful consumption of men of the German Army have an important bearing on the general war situation. We are told "from a most reliable source," that from the beginning of the war until the end of last month the total German casualties have been about six million, and as the number of men called to the colours during the same period has been twelve million, half the enemy's fighting forces have been put out of action. Since that time, of course, there have been further heavy losses sustained, for since August 8 the British and French have captured well over thirty thousand prisoners, to say nothing of the enormous number that must have been killed and wounded. These are hard facts, and that they are causing grave concern to the German High Command is apparent from the recent Order by General Ludendorff requiring an abandonment of the favourite German policy of relying on attacks in massed formation to carry them through to any desired objective.

There are two circumstances that we must regard in considering this matter of man-power. There are, firstly, that the German strength is manifestly declining; and, secondly, that that of the Allies is decidedly on the upward grade. Apart from what the other Entente nations are doing to call up more men, there is the comforting knowledge of what America's active participation is meaning. We have been told recently that America's manhood between the ages of 21 and 30 years totals the inspiring number of twenty million, while a further million of men come of age every year. As to how many of these former are now actually on the battlefield we do not exactly know, but there is good reason for believing that at least 300,000 are monthly leaving the United States for the front. What can these figures mean when taken in conjunction with Germany's obvious decline in strength? Only one thing—that the time is not far distant when, by sheer superiority of numbers, the Allies will be able to force matters and secure a decisive victory. Nor must we forget that besides man-power there is the matter of war material, in which respect also the advantage must lay with the Allies, for their output is certainly bigger than that of the enemy Powers. From whichever aspect we look at the situation, it becomes clear that the Allies have obtained the upper hand and it is a consciousness of this fact which fills us with confidence in victory, even leaving aside any other issues than those of man-power and gun-power. The flowing tide is with us, and, with a discreet use of our power, the triumph to which we all look forward can only be a matter of time.

Those Whistles!

We made reference the other day to the indiscriminate use of police whistles on the occasion of fires and other serious occurrences, and we desire to again mention the matter because of a recurrence of the habit at a small fire which broke out on Saturday morning in York Buildings. From the terrific noise created by the blowing of whistles, which continued for about a quarter of an hour on end, one would have thought that the whole of Des Voeux Road was involved, whereas the conflagration was actually confined to a pile of rubbish. Still, had it been otherwise, the same process would probably have been followed—and that is precisely the point. We do not know what instructions are given to the non-European police in these matters, but the use of the telephone or the public fire alarm appears to be the last thing that occurs to many of them. They apparently labour under an impression that their duty begins and ends with the vigorous blowing of their whistles. A few lessons in the use of modern means of rapid communication would not appear out of place.

German Inhumanities.
We have long been used to regard the Germans in their conduct of the war as men who have forsaken the humane tenets of civilisation and thrown aside every convention of civility in order to instil a demoralising fear into the hearts of their opponents, but the latest details that have been officially published of the gross outrages that were committed upon British prisoners and wounded men in March last even still further offend the heart and mind of every decently-minded person. It is not the intention here to recapitulate the story of fiendish cruelty that Reuters' message gives; suffice it to say that one cannot read it without righteous anger. One is tempted to ask the question as to why the Germans have so acted, and one could supply several answers. But the answer that more nearly accords with the truth is that, intent upon victory at all costs, filled with the mad ambition of domination, the Germans have deliberately set out to make themselves feared in the hope that the morale of the Allies will thereby fall. Their inhumanities have, in the words of Mr. Hillaire Belloc, the object of creating a moral disarray among the Allied peoples. Of all the miscalculations that Germany has ever made, this is the greatest, for we shall only elench our teeth the tighter and fight through the riot of slaughter until this immoral nation is humiliated and purged of its incense rage.

Too Much Secrecy.
To most Britishers the facts contained in the speech which Lord Northcliffe has just delivered to Canadian, Australian and American Pressmen, will not come as altogether new, but the utterance has not a little value when looked at in the light of propaganda. In addition to detailing some of the remarkably fine achievements of the American nation since it entered the lists against Germany, Lord Northcliffe gave the lie to the enemy's assertion that Great Britain has been waging war at the expense of her Dominion and Allies and he justifiably criticised the British Government's secrecy and censorship without which a proportionate view of the nation's effort would have been possible. To Britishers the German incendo against us has always been blatantly ridiculous, but to distant Allies and neutrals a very definite publicity is essential to dispel the thoughts that enemy propaganda has engendered, and Lord Northcliffe has now performed a valuable service. The frankness of the American Government has not only spurred on its own citizens to greater efforts but has led to a real appreciation by others of Uncle Sam's determination to see the matter through, and there can be no question that if the same method had been applied at home there would have been created a far greater degree of enthusiasm among the people. In some matters secrecy is imperative, but where a record of achievement can be stated without giving away facts to the enemy that he could use against us, there is nothing to lose but everything to gain.

DAY-BY-DAY.

IT IS VANITY TO WISH FOR A LONG LIFE AND TO TAKE LITTLE CARE OF LEADING A GOOD LIFE.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 58th birthday of President Poincaré.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand today was \$s. 5.7/16d.

Departed.
Sir Paul and Lady Chater left by the Korea Mar. Sir Haviland de Saumarez was a passenger on the same boat.

The Colony's Health.
The only case of communicable disease notified on Saturday was one fatal occurrence of enteric fever, the sufferer being a Chinese.

Tennis Competition.
The first of a series of spoon competitions arranged by the Wigwag Lawn Tennis Club was held on Saturday, when ten mixed pairs participated. Each pair played each opposing couple six games, and the result was that spoons were won by Mrs. Jeffries and Mr. Browne (two 15), with a score of 39, and by Mrs. Wilson and Mr. Ross (two 15) with a total of 33. A most enjoyable afternoon was spent.

A Boy's Offence.
A boy was charged at the Police Court today with stealing a quantity of clothing and a new pair of slippers, valued at \$6, from a shop in Queen's Road Central. Defendant admitted the theft of the singlet and said he was told to steal it by a man. A foki of the shop said the theft was discovered by another foki, who raised the alarm. In the pursuit, defendant dropped the singlet, which had not been recovered. Mr. J. B. Wood sentenced defendant to seven days' hard labour.

Possession of Gellignite.
A Chinese was charged this morning with being in possession of 54 sticks of gellignite without a licence for the same. Inspector O'Sullivan stated that gellignite was used for blasting purposes. Defendant, at the Station, said that he understood that the gellignite was intended for killing fish. He (Inspector O'Sullivan) surmised defendant was going to Canton to use the gellignite to make bombs. Defendant was offered an opportunity to seek his friend, but he declined the offer. A lunkong stated defendant was arrested near the Star Ferry Wharf carrying two parcels containing the gellignite. Defendant said he was entrusted by a friend with the gellignite and he did not know it was unlawful to be in possession of it. Mr. J. R. Wood adjourned the case until to-morrow, bail being fixed at \$500.

Harboring a Married Woman.
A Chinese was charged on remand before Mr. J. R. Wood, this morning, with unlawfully detaining a married woman in Y. Umah. Mr. J. R. Gardiner appeared for the defence. Inspector Brazil stated that the woman absconded from her village without the knowledge of her husband and parents. On July 5, the woman in the case was travelling in company with another woman of her village and on the way met three men. Her companion left her and the three men invited her to come to Hongkong. When she arrived at Hongkong she met defendant at Kowloon City Road and he persuaded her to live with him for several days. The woman was shifted to several places before she was removed to Yumati, when the Police made the arrest. Mr. Gardiner said that, according to his instructions, his client met the woman, whom he recognised to be his clansman's wife. He detained her and in the meantime wrote a letter to the brother of the woman's husband informing him of the woman's disposal. Inspector Brazil said he could call evidence that defendant was bargaining for the woman for \$200 from a woman living in Wanchoi, and had already accepted \$25. His Worship adjourned the case until next Wednesday.

COMPANY REPORT.

The United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd.

The report of the above company, for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-second ordinary annual meeting to be held at the offices of Messrs. Dodwell and Co., Ltd., Queen's Buildings, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 11.30 a.m. states:—
The General Managers have the pleasure to lay before the shareholders the accompanying statement of accounts for the year ended 31st May, 1918.

The balance at the credit of Profit and Loss Account, including \$4,925.25 brought forward from last year, is \$32,381.99 which is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 15 per cent. on Ordinary Shares	\$ 5,940.00
To pay a further dividend of 10 per cent. on Ordinary Shares	3,960.00
To pay \$39.60 per Share on 100 Founders' Shares	3,960.00
To pay a Bonus of 10 per cent. on Ordinary Shares	3,960.00
To pay a Bonus of \$39.60 per Share on 100 Founders' Shares	3,960.00
To carry forward to New Account	10,601.99
	\$32,381.99

Auditor.—The accounts now presented have been audited by Mr. C. Bernard Brown, A.C.A., in the absence of Mr. Francis Maitland; the latter being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

ANEMIA MEANS THIN BLOOD.

Correct it in the Early Stages.

In no disease is delay or neglect more dangerous than in anemia, or poverty of the blood. It is common in young girls, and in persons who are overworked or run down by the heat. Anemia makes its approach in so stealthy a manner that it is often well developed before its presence is recognized, and yet pale lips and cheeks, dark lines round the eyes, and a feeling of exhaustion on rising in the morning or after any light exertion, should give a clear warning to victims.

But taken in time there is a specific, a tonic medicine, which increases the number of red blood corpuscles, thus enabling the blood to carry the life-giving oxygen to all the tissues of the body. Dr. Williams' pink pills have had unbounded success in the treatment of this stubborn disease because of this wonderful property. The correction of anemic conditions by Dr. Williams' pink pills is as certain as anything in medical science.

If you are suffering from impoverished blood you cannot afford to wait another day before giving Dr. Williams' pink pills a thorough trial. Go to any druggist and obtain a supply, or send \$1.50 for a bottle (\$3 for 6) to the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Seachuen Road, Shanghai.

Free. A postcard request to the above address will bring you a free copy of a helpful Health Guide.

Death of Capt. Unsworth.

We regret to hear that news has been received in the Colony of the death at Home of Captain Unsworth, who was for many years in the service of the Wharf and Godown Company and who resigned some six years ago. He was extremely well-known locally and prior to joining the Godown Company was in command of one of the old Scottish Oriental Company's vessels plying between Hongkong and Bangkok. Deep sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Unsworth in her bereavement.

FAREWELL DINNER.

Presentation to a Hongkong Journalist.

There was a representative gathering of local pressmen at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday night, on the occasion of a farewell dinner to Mr. Alfred Morley, of the Hongkong Telegraph, who is leaving with the first batch of men enrolled under the General Military Service Ordinance. Mr. B. A. Hale presided in a thoroughly felicitous manner, and during the course of the evening the guest of honour was presented with an inscribed service wrist watch and a gold cigarette case from the European staff of the Telegraph.

A number of speeches were delivered, occasion being taken to speak of Mr. Morley's sterling qualities, both in professional and private life, which had endeared him to all with whom he had been associated. His unfailing courtesy, conscientiousness and diligence were especially emphasised, and it was remarked that the regrets of those present at the impending departure were tempered by the knowledge that he was still being retained as a member of the Telegraph staff and by the hope that he would eventually return to the Colony, to renew the many friendships he has made. Reference was also made to the fact that three men had already gone to the front from local newspapers, and the fact that although Mr. Morley could be ill-spurred from an admittedly indispensable occupation, neither he nor his employers had made any attempt to obtain exemption, reflected credit on him, his paper and the Press generally.

Mr. Morley acknowledged the compliments paid him and said he looked forward to returning to Hongkong when the war was over. A most enjoyable programme of music was interspersed with the various speeches, and the evening was brought to a close by the singing of Auld Lang Syne and the National Anthem.

The hour of which the Times has recently been the victim is perhaps not so singular as one which appeared in the mid-age of Lyon Playfair. He and Sir Charles Wheatstone made a hobby of jointly working out the ciphers in the *Thunderer*. One which appeared once a month puzzled them, owing to its brevity. But at last they solved it. It was "The Times is the Jeffreys of the Press." They were surprised that when they communicated the secret to him, Delane was very angry at his journal being likened to the unjust judge.

The Moravian Church has lost its president in Bishop Hesse, who has died at Bournemouth. Mr. Asquith, Mr. McKenna, and other men in public life received part of their education in Moravian schools, and can testify to the thoroughness of the system pursued there. The Moravians have earned the respect of all religious bodies for their remarkable zeal in missionary work. Bishop Hesse's death has come as a surprise to his many friends all over England.

LAWN BOWLS.

Saturday's League Matches.

Two Lawn Bowls League matches were played on Saturday, chief interest being centred in the game between the Police and Tai-koo, by winning which the latter made their capture of the Championship a certainty. This will be the fifth time in succession that Tai-koo has won the League.

Talkoo v. Police.
Played on the Police greens, Tai-koo winning by 68 points to 45. Scores:—

Police.	Talkoo.
Sim	O'Brien
Angus	Gerrard
Grimmett	Drummond
Grant	Ferguson
(skip.)	18 (skip.)
Watt	Hardwick
Watt	Morrison
Gerrard	Mackleson
(skip.)	20 (skip.)
Pitt	Wallace
Davitt	Russell
Kant	Prosser
Gordon	Wotherspoon
(skip.)	9 (skip.)
45	68

Kowloon v. Civil Service.
These teams met at Happy Valley, Kowloon winning by 74 points to 40. Scores:—

Kowloon.	Civil Service.
Chapman	Middleton
Johnston	Sara
Owens	Blake
McIver	Foulds
(skip.)	16 (skip.)
Hedley	Mace
Muir	Langley
Atkinson	Dunoon
Cooper	Hunter
(skip.)	21 (skip.)
Smyth	Boylan
Dixon	Ballin
Hunter	Hudson
Russell	Bacon
(skip.)	37 (skip.)
74	40

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

It was a pleasing coincidence to the Marquis of Milford Haven that his honorary degree from Cambridge University came to him on the second anniversary of a British sea victory—Jutland. None of us forgets that he was First Sea Lord at the outset of the war, and at his memorable order to the Navy on July 28, 1914, to "Stand fast," saved the situation. But for that the fleet would have dispersed and demobilised. As it was, every ship, efficient and fully manned, did stand fast, and the Expeditionary Force crossed without the loss of a man.

The late Marquis of Downshire, whose title has a flavour of romantic fiction about it, succeeded in throwing cold water on many things—not in the manner of reactionary peers, but as a member of a local fire brigade, in which the new marquis is also a volunteer. The costly and perfectly equipped miniature railway in Hillsborough Park remains witness to the late marquis's love of mechanics. He frequently drove his own steam hobby-horse, and that at a pace hindered by no traffic regulations.

The hour of which the Times has recently been the victim is perhaps not so singular as one which appeared in the mid-age of Lyon Playfair. He and Sir Charles Wheatstone made a hobby of jointly working out the ciphers in the *Thunderer*. One which appeared once a month puzzled them, owing to its brevity. But at last they solved it. It was "The Times is the Jeffreys of the Press." They were surprised that when they communicated the secret to him, Delane was very angry at his journal being likened to the unjust judge.

The Moravian Church has lost its president in Bishop Hesse, who has died at Bournemouth. Mr. Asquith, Mr. McKenna, and other men in public life received part of their education in Moravian schools, and can testify to the thoroughness of the system pursued there. The Moravians have earned the respect of all religious bodies for their remarkable zeal in missionary work. Bishop Hesse's death has come as a surprise to his many friends all over England.

We were interested to read that the King and Queen found it difficult to converse with the Yorkshire workers amid the deafening rattle and roar of the machinery. All visitors do so. But the operatives themselves have found a way out. They see each other speak. They have never learnt lip language as the deaf and dumb are taught it, but by instinctive usage they understand what the other is saying from the movements of the mouth. Amid the clatter and din of spinning mules and looms factory operatives "talk" to each other by sight.

The late Lord Ardilaun, head of the Guinness family, was very fond of bringing parties of distinguished people to stay at his little fishing lodge, Kylemore House, Connemara. One Sunday morning word was sent down to the parish priest that there were some Catholic gentlemen staying at the house who would attend mass, among them being the Lord Chief Justice of England, Russell of Killowen; the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, Lord Killanin; the Duke of Norfolk; Sir Rowland Blennerhassett; Sir Aubrey de Vere; and the Master of the Rolls. Naturally, the priest felt nervous at the thought of all these clever people listening to his sermon. He determined, as he said, that they should not go away talking about the ignorance of the Irish priests and their lack of education, so he preached the sermon to them in Irish!

Bank Manager's Charities.
Mr. David George, of 34, Normanton Road, South Croydon, manager of the Bank of New South Wales, left £59,941. His legacies include £560 to his brother officers at the bank. Subject to life interests, he leaves charitable legacies amounting to £3,000.

THE GILDED STAFF.

What it is and is not.

A correspondent in the *Times*, writes:—It would be interesting to know what kind of being, and with what occupation, is figured in the popular imagination as a Staff Officer. If one may judge from what is written in newspaper magazines, there are only two lights, both hazy, in which the Staff Officer may be regarded. One is the light reverential—the rarer of the two. To this belong the praise of "brilliant Staff work," the picture of a "ired Staff Officer working into the dead of night by the light of one guttering candle, rising wearily every now and then to give concise and luminous orders to troops on the march, or passing deep strategy down the telephone in low but thrilling tones; and the conception of the inflexibly wise head of the intelligence service, whose own spies (splendid Britons) serve him like faithful dogs in hunting down German spies (revolting ruffians) or rescuing improbable military documents from more improbable hiding places. On other occasions the Staff Officer pines over the map, for there seems to be a peculiar virtue in this exercise, and the result is usually stupendous. In this mood the Staff Officer is given the Kipling-like air of having inherited the wisdom of ages—besides a penicillated gift of tongues—but of saying nothing about it, and taking a whisky and soda now and then just like any other man, but for the profound gleam in his eye. He is usually a captain, sometimes a major; he addresses his scatter-brained juniors as "My son," and his seniors, invariably Godders with patient respect as "Sir." In short, he is a perfect combination of gallantry, determination, astuteness, experience, and devotion to duty.

The more frequent light is the joke, in which scintillate all the jokes of the paragraphist on "brass hats," "gilded Staff," "one long loaf," and so on. In this light the Staff Officer is either young, immaculate, idle, and entirely ignorant, or old and stout—if so, invariably a major—hopelessly tied to red tape and Army forms, and generally unable to see beyond the end of his nose; in either case, he is the scorn of all those that "go over the top," the invariable cause of all their ills, and an entirely unnecessary encumbrance to an otherwise excellent Army. This point of view, which is quite popular even in the Army itself, was detected by the sage Ulysses, if we may believe Shakespeare, as long ago as the Siege of Troy; for this peculiarly clever tactician was irritated to find that the more brawny and brainless among the Greek leaders were speaking disrespectfully of the General Staff.

They tax our policy, and call it cowardice; Count wisdom as no member of the war; Forestall precedence, and esteem no act. But that of head: the still and mental parts That do contrive how many hands shall strike When fitness calls them on; and know, by measure Of their observant toil, the enemy's weight— Why this both not a finger's dignity: They call this bedwork, map-perry, closet war. It is to be observed from this Ulysses must have been at least a Brigadier-General, General Staff, for he protests on account of both the Operations and Intelligence branches, whose different, but complementary, functions are neatly described in the fifth, sixth, and seventh lines.

So much, as Aristotle might have said, for the "legomena." Even the violent contradiction of the two aspects does not bring the Staff Officer or his functions into very clear relief. The truth is that very few, even among soldiers, know the immense variety of Staff work, or the sharpness with which the varieties are divided between the branches and sub-branches of the Staff. Staff Officers should be, but seldom are, interchangeable. Not

LEAGUE TENNIS.

N. K. C. C. v. U. S. R. C.

Three teams met in the First Division of the Tennis League on Saturday, the result being a win for the Cricket Club by 65 games to 34. Scores:—

Orry and Hancock beat Crisp and King 7-4, beat Gray and Murray 10-1, beat Mayhew and Bernard 7-4.

Kent and Morris beat Crisp and King 7-4, beat Gray and Murray 7-4, beat Mayhew and Bernard 6-5.

Jennings and Sisters beat Crisp and King 7-4, beat Gray and Murray 7-4, beat Mayhew and Bernard 7-4.

ALLOWANCES TO DEPENDENTS.

A Comment on the Hongkong Scheme.

The following letter appears in the *North China Daily News*, commenting on the Hongkong scheme of allowances under the Military Service Bill:—Sir, Referring to the list of allowances made by the Hongkong Government to wives and dependents of men called up of military service, published in your issue of yesterday, the democratic mind would ask why a distinction be made between wives of pure European descent and those not of pure European descent. If a man be of use to his country and is called to his service in the field he is honoured by being so called, but it is neither honouring him, nor the service to which he has gone, to label his chosen helpmeet, during his absence, "half price."

How much longer is the wretched colour superstition of the past to be allowed to survive and disgrace us? "For he, to-day, that sheds his blood with me, Shall be my brother; he he never so vile, This day shall gentle his condition." So speaks Shakespeare's Henry V, and surely it is time that we raised ourselves to the same level.—I am, etc., "Tremlow."

only are different qualities needed for "operations," "intelligence," "A" and "Q" but, experience counting for so much, as it does, it is seldom possible, in war time, to let gifts that have shone in one branch lie fallow while their owner gains experience in another. But to the uninitiated all Staff Officers are alike, and equally guilty or admirable. It is quite possible that a platoon officer whose raid did not quite succeed may look daggers at an innocent D.A.Q.M.G., whose only duty is to feed him, clothe him, and move him from one place to another; while a quartermaster whose rations are short may breathe silent curses at a "brass hat" in a motor-car, not knowing him to be nothing more than a D.A.A.G. satisfied with Court-martial and strength returns.

In fact, the "Staff Manual" being difficult to procure, and "Field Service Regulations, Part II," being a dry publication, the popular state of mind on this subject is one of ignorance. The Staff Officer, to begin with, is an ordinary mortal, continually chafing at office work, and never, except in the higher ranks, "running a show of his own." He is usually doing his best to lighten the work on somebody else's shoulders, and his activities range over every kind of arrangement that can be made on a soldier's behalf from training him to fight to amusing him at rest, from counting him to cleaning him, and promoting him when good to punishing him when naughty, and from planning his campaigns to providing him with professional literature. There are Staff Officers of all values, from very good to very bad, and the latter are a source of much evil. But, at all events, those who incline to the ribald view must admit that regimental officers comparatively seldom refuse a Staff appointment, and that it is a much sought and scantily given Staff Officers should be, but seldom are, interchangeable. Not

THE FIRST GERMAN DRIVE.

Chinese Labour Corps in the Retreat.

The following, from the *N. O. Daily News* are extracts from a very interesting letter from Mr. T. L. Bickerton, O. L. C., writing from somewhere in France on April 14 last:—

"I have met several fellows who have been in charge of machine-gun sections in the recent battles, who have told me they have, for hours together, simply mown down the enemy (just like cutting grass with a scythe) until they felt a positive sensation of nausea."

"I will give you a sketch of what we have been through; the push started at 4.50 p.m. on Friday, March 22, in our district, the Hun's putting 15 shells over our heads into a town behind us."

"I had always prophesied that the first push would come just where we were, and sure enough it did; it was too bad, we had just got nicely settled down, and got our camp quite comfortable, the garden planted with flower seeds, and peas, beans, lettuce, mustard and cress, etc., etc. It makes me mad to think the Boches will have the benefit of it all. Well, we got shelled out, but made an orderly exit, and got all our belongings away, except one or two trophies, a horse's skull, a periscope, rifle, and a nice garden rake that I had made with big nails, all of which I ran back and buried in the garden at the last minute, so that we might get them again, if we should ever have the luck. We marched all that day, slept in a field that night. I was lucky as usual, and got a lorry driver, whose engine had been shot away, to give me his bed in the lorry. On again the next day, footsore and weary; all the other officers had to carry their crumpled haversacks, gas masks, shrapnel helmets, waterbottles, and trench coats themselves, but finding my impediments too heavy, I promptly lost my gas mask (beastly thing). I lent my helmet and trench coat to one of the N. O. O's, as it wasn't raining, hung my haversack round the neck of one of the horses and travelled light myself with just a revolver and a worried look. Soon after this our Captain went off in a motor car to try and get in touch with Headquarters, and gave me his horse to ride, which was much better than walking. We arrived at 5 p.m. at a tiny little village, consisting, as far as I could see in the twilight, of three houses, two haystacks and a wheelbarrow."

"I then had to push off by motor to Headquarters (the Captain having been unsuccessful) for further instructions, as to where to go, and where to get food. It is, as you may imagine, no joke wandering round the country like gipsies, with a family of 500 yellow, and 30 white children, without food or shelter; well, I succeeded in my quest, interviewed a Brigadier General, (Tulloch—has a brother in a bank in China), explained our plight, and got instructions; got back to the others, just before midnight, having covered 180 miles in less than seven hours—there's no speed limit here when you are out on official business, and there are some magnificent cars in use; the General gave me his own to come back in, a magnificent "Rolls-Royce" with a fur rug, and I can tell you we moved some!"

"The next morning we were off again on the trek, marched all day, and quartered the coolies in a brickfield that night where they amused themselves making hats to sleep in with the unbacked bricks; we actually got a billet in the village, a feather bed, just think of it—the first I had seen since leaving home."

"Off before 6 a.m. the next morning for a new locality where we were to settle down, and made a new camp. We reached it about 4 p.m., a lovely spot in a wooded valley, with a clear stream running through it; here we all had to sleep out in the open and woke up all covered with hoar frost; the next day our tents arrived, which we soon put up, and began to think of making ourselves comfortable again. I rigged up an impromptu

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE

NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD.

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

table and chairs outside our tents, had a few clumps of daffodils planted round about (they grew in thousands in our valley), and—would you believe it—we got news the next morning of the Boches being just the other side of the next ridge, and had orders to clear out instantly, not stopping to take anything with us, and so we lost all."

"I was sent back the next day in charge of a transport detachment, to save all I could of the camp."

"Well, I had seven days in command of my salvage detachment, before I succeeded in rejoining my company, and a most interesting and at times exciting time I had. It was a great responsibility, we had to find our way through strange country, which was very beautiful in parts, but more or less in an uproar, owing to the "Push," new troops moving up into the line, others played out coming down, civilian refugees hurrying in all directions, Oh! such heartrending sights, an old couple about 70, pushing all their belongings in a little truck, and driving their only cow, close on their heels a string of tractors drawing some huge howitzer guns, then a farmer with a large farm wagon, drawn by a team of horses, loaded up with his family furniture, sewing machine, cat, chickens, and probably having left their home a heap of blackened ruins; next comes a very harrowing sight, a troop of cavalry horses, making their way to a veterinary station, and some of them terribly wounded, innamorable Red Cross motor ambulances rushing hither and thither, with closed doors—which is always a bad sign. I came across one with a plate on the side "Subscribed by the Medical Men of Shanghai."

"When I drove up at last with my cavalcade at the refugee camp, I received quite an ovation, and was congratulated on having accomplished so difficult a job successfully; the Captain quite expected we should all be captured."

Secret Printing in England.

Three big printing establishments are now largely occupied in turning out work of a secret character for the Stationery Office, said Sir Frederick Atterbury recently at a luncheon of the London Master Printer's Association. Mr. Coddling, Deputy Controller of the Stationery Office, said he had a personal grievance against the Germans, inasmuch as No. 1—the only copy of that issue of the *London Gazette*—was in Germany. "We sent it to the great exhibition there before the war, and we hope some day to see that copy again, but we have our doubts."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Interim Dividend of 2.50 per share will be paid on the 7th October next, to all SHAREHOLDERS on the Register of SHAREHOLDERS as at 30th September 1918.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

R. M. DYER, Chief Manager, Hongkong, August 18th, 1918.



There is Pulling Power in the advertising Pages of the THE DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "SIBERIA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, AND SHANGHAI.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter signature, and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 21st August, 1918, at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 24th August, 1918, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 27th August, 1918, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 4th September, 1918.

T. DAIGO,

Manager.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1918.

THE Steamship "SELUN."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd of August will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd of August at 10 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 27th of August, 1918, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by the undersigned

THORESEN & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1918.

BATH ROBES



Made of good Cotton Crepe, cut to our own pattern on loose easy lines and not "skimped." The coolest and most comfortable wraps for bath or negligee wear, and very useful for Bathing parties.

Inexpensively priced at \$3.00 \$4.00 & \$4.50 EACH

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"PHENIX" stands for all that is best in gentlemen's hosiery, the wearer being assured of the utmost value.

NEW SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED.

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A perfect and complete instrument of Music at an exceptionally MODERATE PRICE



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MADE WITH FRESH AUSTRALIAN LEMONS AND PURE SUGAR.

Price per doz. Quarts. \$11.00

" " Bottle. \$4.00

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITEDPACIFIC SERVICE
CANADA, UNITED STATES
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QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

— SAILING ON OR ABOUT —

Empress of Japan	11th Sept.	Key West	30th Nov.
Key West	12th Sept.	Monteagle	11th Dec.
Monteagle	5th Oct.	Empress of Japan	1st Jan.
Empress of Japan	6th Nov.	Key West	— Feb.

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Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

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P. O. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Department,
Phone 752.

For freight rates and through bills of lading, apply to

J. M. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Phone 42.

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U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons Each.
Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.	
"COLOMBIA"	Sept. 11th.
"VENEZUELA"	Oct. 9th.
"ECUADOR"	Nov. 6th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to —
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Chater Road.
Telephone No. 141.

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Destination. Steamer & Displacement. Sailing Dates.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Iyo Maru	12,330	[WED., 4th Sept., at 11 a.m.]
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NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Nikko Maru	T. 8,500	[SAT., 14th Sept., at 11 a.m.]
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*Suwa Maru	FRI., 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.
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SIBERIA MARU	20,000	28th Aug.
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HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.	
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YTO MARU	13,500	15th September.
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These are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Chinhua	30th Aug. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sungliang	30th Aug. at noon
CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	Huichow	30th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sungliang	30th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	30th Aug. at 4 p.m.

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Hongkong Aug. 19, 1918.

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Tijlilong	Java & M'sar	25th Aug.	28th Aug.	Moji, Y'hama
Tijlmanock	Java	4th Sept.	10th Sept.	Shanghai
Tijpanas	Java	14th Sept.	20th Sept.	Saigon

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Halhan...	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 27th Aug. at 1 p.m.

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For	Steamship	On
TIENTSIN via W'wei	Chipshing	Wed., 21st Aug. at noon
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Thur., 22nd Aug. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 23rd Aug. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Tuonsang	Fri., 30th Aug. at 3 p.m.

ALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with the steamer "WALSINGHAM" and "WIFE" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailing from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Swatow when indicated on the schedule.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuantan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datar. TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Waiwai and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

New Purchases.
The Chichibu Maru, 2,080 tons d.w. has been purchased by Messrs. Tsutsumi & Co. for ¥850,000, corresponding to ¥408.60 per ton d.w. She was built in 1918.

Indian Government Requirement.
The Indian Government announced in the "Official Gazette" on July 21 that charter parties for all foreign steamers operating in Indian waters are to be made subject to the approval of the Indian Government.

Rise in Freight.
The Nippon Yusen and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, which have agreed to raise Japan, Dairen and Tientsin freights by about 35 per cent. from August 1 and 15 respectively, will make a similar advance in Formosan freights from September.

Canada Maru Towed Off.
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha "Canada Maru," 6,664 tons, has been towed off the rocks and taken to a Canadian port. Most of the cargo, which was worth G. \$4,000,000 has been saved as the water did not penetrate the after holds. Some of the cargo in the fore holds was damaged.

Japanese Shipowners Request Remittance.
The Japanese shipbuilders concerned in the ship-steel contract with the United States have requested the American Ambassador at Tokyo to arrange on their behalf the remittance of ¥50,000,000 from that country to Japan in payment for the ships to be sold by them.

New American Shipping Co.
A new shipping company, under the style of the Liberty Steamship Co., has been established in America and has inaugurated a Yokohama-Philippine-Java service with a fleet of eight steamers and the same number of wooden vessels, having Seattle as the base of operations.

Maximum Freight.
The Pacific branch of the U.S. Shipping Board has represented to the Shipping Controller that maximum freights from Pacific ports to Far Eastern ports should be officially fixed at G. \$35 for Japan, at \$45 for China, and \$55 for Singapore. The present freights are from G. \$40 to \$45 for Japan, from \$50 to \$60 for China, and from \$60 to \$70 for Singapore.

Successful Candidates.
The following candidates have been successful in their examinations for certificates of Competency before the Board of Trade, Hongkong, during July:—R. T. Thompson, First mate, steamship.

J. D. H. Carswell, Second mate, steamship.

C. Harsten, River mate.

Passed special signalling examination on board H.M.S. Tamar.

Fire on Board Steamer.
On the morning of July 25 fire broke out on board the s. Mansei Maru X, 1,200 tons, of Osaka, while she was off Ezashi, Hokkaido, going from Otaru to Dairen with a cargo of timber. The outbreak occurred in the bunkers, and efforts to extinguish the flames being of no avail, the steamer was beached. The steamer was only launched in May last at Kobe, and is insured for ¥6,600,000 with the Osaka Marine Insurance Company.

New Line of Freight Steamers.
A new line of freight steamers will be installed in the service between San Francisco, Puget Sound and Japanese and Chinese ports by the Nissei Shokai, which represents a merger of the Ozaki Steamship Company, Iwata & Co. and the Kobe Steamship and Trust Company, all of Kobe. These concerns are now operating sixty coastwise vessels between Japanese and Chinese ports. Ultimately a large fleet will be employed in the service, but in the immediate future there will be two sailings from San Francisco.

Japanese Marseilles Service.
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha has opened a Marseilles service with transshipment at Bombay, and the s. Luzon Maru, which was the pioneer on the new line, left Marseilles about the middle of July on her return voyage. Owing to the large shipments of war supplies from Bombay to the French port, ordinary shipments from Japan can get no space and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has accordingly decided to send the s. Peking Maru as an extra steamer direct from Japan to Marseilles. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has also arranged to despatch an extra steamer—the s. Goyo Maru—to Marseilles early in August.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Five Years for a Robber.

At the Supreme Court this morning before His Honour the Chief Justice, (Sir W. Ross Davies), Chuk Yat was charged with committing a robbery in the New Territories.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, (Crown Solicitor), prosecuted, and prisoner was not represented.

The jury was composed of the following:—Messrs. J. Toppin (foreman), J. Orr, J. M. Ferrer, A. W. Smith, M. A. da Silva, J. Watson and J. B. Chapman.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty. The Crown Solicitor, in opening the case, said that on July 16, prisoner, with other persons unknown, and not in Police custody at present, broke open into a house in the New Territories, and stole a pair of trousers, a watch, \$5.30 in cash, and other small articles. On July 25, prisoner was arrested. At the Police Station at Taiipo he admitted that he committed the robbery but said he was induced to do so by a certain man called Ah Fook.

A Chinese identified the pair of trousers and watch as being his property and said that on the night of the robbery he was sleeping in his room when he heard a noise. He got up and saw prisoner moving about. Prisoner and the other men were armed with small fire-arms, and he (witness) was badly bruised in the back. After they had taken everything they wanted, they caught hold of witness, twisted his arm, and tied his hands behind his back. Then they made him follow them for a distance of about three miles, and there the prisoner crossed a stream and went away, leaving witness there. He broke loose his bonds and reported the matter to the Police. Other evidence was called bearing out the above statements.

Prisoner's statement which was made at Taiipo Police Station was read out and the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said that prisoner was not a young man; otherwise he would have received the "cat" but he would sentence him to five years' hard labour and 18 strokes with the birch.

Another Robbery Case.

Chan Yau charged before the Chief Justice with committing a robbery at Wanchai.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor) prosecuted, and prisoner was not represented.

In opening the case, the Crown Solicitor said that prisoner, with other persons, on June 30, went into a money-changer's shop at Wanchai, stole money to the extent of about \$3,000 and ran away. He was, however, arrested by the Police.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Evidence was given by a constable who effected the arrest, and also by the foki and the son of the proprietor of the money-changer's shop.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and prisoner was discharged.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS

Orders issued to-day by Mr. E. O. Jankin, C.B.E., state:—

Departmental Orders.

The following is to be inserted at page 55 of the D.O. Book:—

Belts—77. On and from Monday, August 26th, 1918, belts will be worn on all Parades and Police Duties by all ranks below the rank of Company Sergeant Major.

Police School.

Mr. T. H. King, D.S.P., has forwarded the Examination Results for No. 6 class. Some have been posted at H.Q. Office.

Belts.

Baggers and Drummers will attend at Headquarters Office and draw Belts at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, August 21st.

Bandmen will draw Belts on Friday, August 23rd, at 6 p.m.

Inspector Gregg takes over the duties of Warning Officer during the absence on leave of Troop Sergeant 630 Arnold.

Strength.

P. C. 708 Wattie resigns, on leaving for Active Service.

KIDNAPPING CASE.

Child Taken to Macao.

A Chinese was charged on remand, at the Magistracy this afternoon, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with kidnapping a small boy at Yau-mati on April 21. Inspector J. J. Watt prosecuted.

Lo Sing, in giving evidence, said he sold joss-sticks in the shop at 416, Shanghai Street, ground floor, and he had another foki. He knew defendant, who also sold joss-sticks, which were obtained from witness. He came to live with witness for about ten days.

Witness saw the small boy on April 20 at about 12 o'clock, and he also saw defendant leading the boy by the hand at about 1 p.m. since that time he had not seen the small boy. When at about 3 p.m. the small boy did not return he came to Hongkong to search for him, but could find neither the child nor defendant.

The next he heard of defendant was a letter addressed to him by the defendant from Macao, but defendant could not write very well, and it was his opinion that defendant could not have written the letter. The letter was received by his elder sister. He took the letter to the Yau-mati Police Station. He was told to find a certain Chan Yau, but he was not at home. When he came home he told his sister he could not find him. On a certain day Chan Yau told witness to get money (\$100) to redeem the boy. He (witness) then tried to raise the money which he succeeded in doing. After getting the money Chan Yau took him along with three others to Macao. He also went together with his sister to look for the boy, but they could not find the boy, neither did they see defendant. Witness went to Macao twice. The second time he went was with Chan Yau and others, on the June 15. On arriving at Macao, Chan Yau took witness to a Chinese boarding house. Chan Yau found defendant on the same day as he arrived at Macao. Then defendant asked him how much money he had brought with him and he answered \$100. Witness then asked defendant while the boy was, and he replied that the boy was in Ma Wan. Defendant also said to witness that he was going to redeem the boy on June 17.

The case is proceeding.

RECENT COLLAPSES.

Enquiry Opens at Magistracy.

At the Magistracy this afternoon, before Mr. Wolfe, sitting as Coroner, an enquiry was held into the circumstances surrounding the death of certain people in the house collapses which took place at Morrison Hill Road on August 5th.

Mr. A. E. Wright, of the P.W.D., in giving evidence, said that on the morning of the collapse he received a telephone message from Inspector Sim to the effect that a collapse had taken place. He went round to examine the place and saw that the collapsed houses were numbered 16, 18, and 20. A boulder on the hills came down and crashed into the back portion of the houses, and the houses collapsed as a result. In his opinion, the cause of the collapse was the continued heavy rains at that time.

Questioned by the foreman of the jury, witness said that the boulder on the hills was situated in Crown land.

The enquiry is proceeding.

Stolen Tyres.

A Chinese was summoned to-day for the larceny of some ricksha tyres in the neighbourhood of Shanghai Road, Yau-mati. He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

GERMAN STATE RAILWAYS.

The Effects of the War.

The German railways have done exceedingly well during the war as regards receipts. Although receipts for 1914 fell short of those of 1913, the latter were already exceeded by the receipts for 1915. The figures for 1917 are not yet fully available, but up to the end of September, 1917, the receipts for the first nine months of that year exceeded those for the corresponding period of 1916 by 30 per cent. on the passenger traffic and 5 per cent. on the goods traffic. Compared with 1913 the following year showed an aggregate decrease of 282,000,000 marks, 1915 shows an increase of 11,000,000 marks and 1916 an increase of 462,000,000 marks.

Large sums have been expended on improvements of the lines and on increase of the rolling stock, so that the latter, at the end of 1917, had increased its value some 30 per cent. compared with 1913. In spite of the substantial increase in the receipts the war cannot be said to have improved the financial position of the railways, as the increased expenditure more than counter-balance the increased revenue. With the present level of wages and prices the increased expenditure for the current year, as compared with that for 1913, will account for some 1,100,000,000 marks. The balance would have been further reduced had not the passenger service been very material. An involuntary saving has arisen from the limitation to repair work as regards the permanent way, locomotives, etc., from shortage of raw materials and labour. This, of course, means increased expenditure at some future period.

The war has, in other respects, wrought great changes in the railway service, and the Railway Minister stated, on a recent occasion, that 107,000 women had been engaged in railway work and had done surprisingly well. The crowding of the trains was also a result of the exceptional conditions, thus 65,000 workmen now had to be conveyed to Spandau (State weapon factories), against 25,000 in peace times. It was also stated that the combinations of the railway workmen were demanding more wages; the wages of the men had almost been doubled within a year, and the expenditure for increased pay amounted to 551,000,000 marks in 1917, as compared with 1916, and the pay of the workmen had been raised far more than that of the railway servants.

On April 1, an alteration took place in the calculation of the fares which seems to cause a good deal of disappointment. It was expected that the former ticket tax would be abolished and in its place an additional charge of 10 per cent. introduced and a further addition of 10 per cent. to 16 per cent. imperial traffic-tax, an particularly the fourth class, which had hitherto been free from ticket-tax. This, however, does not apply to the express trains, inasmuch as one class is to cost as much as the price for two passenger train tickets, the first class, for instance, to cost as much as the second and third class together. The price will only be a little lower than the present exceptional charge, and the railway department seems determined to maintain a pronounced difference between the prices for passenger and express train.—*Engineering.*

Hackney's First Lady Councillor.

Hackney Borough Council had the distinction of electing Mrs. Florence Ashdown, its first lady councillor, recently. She was elected a member of the food Committee. Mrs. Ashdown has taken an active part in the social work of the borough for some years.

Drove A Nail Into a Shell.

William Holmes, 14, Tottenham, dug up what he thought were pieces of anti-aircraft shells. Driving a nail into one he caused an explosion, and was killed. The shells had been left over when a factory closed down.

THE PRODIGAL SON IN JAPAN.

A Moral Story.

The Japanese papers tell a tale which is designed to put to shame any young man who feels inclined to shirk his duty as a conscript, says the *Japan Chronicle*. Yoshida Shin, son of Yoshida Tamatsu, of Katsurawa, on the West Coast, joined the Mutsu naval station in 1914, and was posted to the Asama. After some time, having fallen into bad company and taken to dissipated habits, he took such a dislike to discipline that he deserted ship. Nothing could be learned regarding his whereabouts, though his father, overcomes with shame at his son's delinquency, sought him far and near.

At length, brought prematurely to the grave by his grief and exertions, Yoshida Tamatsu, on his deathbed, charged his wife with the sacred quest of finding their son and restoring the family honour in the eyes of the world. The wife, who taught at a girls' school, sacrificed their daughter, *Mori Japonico*, in the quest. The daughter, who was 22 years old and was attending a High School, abandoned her studies and went to work as a servant, seeking situations in Kyoto, Osaka, and Nagoya, in the hope of finding the prodigal in one or other of these populous cities. All proved vain, as might have been expected.

Finding that the daughter was not very successful at combining domestic service with detective work, the mother too threw up her employment, and started roaming the country. For a long time she had no better success than the daughter. At last, however, this being a moral and not a detective story—the mother came to know that the prodigal was working in an ironworks in Osaka. At her summons he returned to Kanazawa, where, so tenderly did she expostulate with him, and so movingly describe his father's death and recite his last wishes, that the prodigal son, deeply repentant, went to Mutsu and surrendered himself to the naval authorities as a deserter.

The Naval Court-martial, profoundly touched by the story, saw how much the virtues of the family outweighed the frailties of the son, and made it the subject of a Staff Order. It only remains to add that the father who unmercifully died before the return of the prodigal had feelings fiercer than are felt by the common herd, being a police officer. However, though all cannot rise to such an exalted sense of duty, it is to the general benefit that such noble examples should be made widely known, that they may be followed, however imperfectly.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Robbers Invent a City.

An urgent report from the magistrate of Lien Hsin district (north of Canton) states that the city is now surrounded and attacked by several thousands of robbers who have united with those in Yu-yuen district and with disbanded soldiers. The military stations and all the villages on the outskirts of the city have been plundered or burned down and over 1,000 females have been kidnapped. If assistance does not come immediately, the city will be captured.

Hunting Down Robbers.

Wong Chuen-sin, the commander who was ordered to attack the robbers in Kee Yau Hill, Hsin Hsin district, in connection with the big robbery outside the city, has reported that the robbers possess the best ammunition and the entrance to their stronghold is defended with machine guns. But after a bombardment by the gunboats, the robbers retired to dense undergrowth and are now being surrounded on three sides. So far over 30 robbers have been killed.

The Typhoon.

A report from Tachun states that much damage was done to houses during the typhoon on the morning of the 15th, while the water rose a foot more. A report from Shui Hing states that the river is still rising and the south and west-gates of the city are now blocked up with bricks and stones to prevent the water from entering.

A POORLY PAID PROFESSION.

"A Thousand a Year for Teachers."

George Sampson writes the *Daily Chronicle*, as follows:—The policy of paying teachers less than dustmen, however admirable and desirable as a piece of municipal statesmanship, has had the effect of killing the profession, and leaving the schools full of children and empty of teachers. The postponement of the Continuation School system can be variously explained away, but it is mainly due to the simple fact that there aren't teachers enough, either in harness or in training, to make any such scheme possible.

The deadliest enemies of national education are to be found on the local education committees. They don't want to pay good salaries even if the Government provides the money. No one desires excessive centralization in any department of national activity, but it will soon be necessary for the Board of Education to assume very vigorous control over some of these disastrous bodies. Think of what has happened in the past year. Mr. Fisher, recognizing that the secret of the absent teacher is the absence of a decent salary, made certain grants to meet the expense of an immediate increase. The local bodies thereupon eagerly set to work to see how far they could defeat the Board's intentions. Their chief desire was to transfer the whole or the bulk of the Fisher grant to the pockets of the ratepayers, and to waste as little as possible in salaries. In one county the treatment of the teachers was so flagrantly unjust that they ceased work about a month ago, and, as far as I know, are still on strike.

In London a new scale of salaries has been made operative in such a way as to cause actual loss of income in some cases, and actual hardship in all; the result being a riotous assembly of protesting women outside the County Hall. There is no need to multiply instances of this steadfastly inimical attitude of education authorities towards teachers. As a matter of fact, the clerks and other administrative employees in the education offices get a better scale of salaries, larger increments, a bigger bonus, and a more generous pension than the teachers. In London, education officials in receipt of salaries up to £500 have been getting a substantial war bonus; but head teachers earning more than £250 have not received a single farthing.

Why? Because in the world of education the law is that everything may be done for the officials and nothing for the teachers. The greater your distance from the children the greater your importance. The shortage of teachers is such that the Board of Education, in a very grave report just issued, points out that not only is any reduction in the size of classes or any increase in the length of school life impracticable, but that the level of efficiency reached in elementary education before the war cannot be maintained. And while the whole school system of the country is thus steadily falling to ruin, the incredibly stupid committees continue to discuss education as if it could be haggled over like a contract for pig-wash.

I notice with approval that the London unit of the National Federation of Women Teachers is appealing to the public conscience through the Press. They are doing what the comparatively feeble London Teachers' Association should have done long ago instead of dissipating its energies in getting discount for its members from the drapers' shops. However, I am sure that the woman's side of the question is not of first importance just now. What the schools need above all things is more men.

Let me make a definite suggestion. The headmaster of a large London school is an immensely hard-worked person who, if he is to be successful, must have the personal authority of a general, the administrative skill of a business manager, the tact of an ambassador, the patience of a saint

BIG FIRE AT SHANGHAI.

China Merchants' Godown Involved.

A fire involving a merchandise risk of over Tls. 100,000 broke out about nine o'clock on the night of August 12 at the China Merchants' Lower wharf, and kept members of three companies of the Fire Brigade busy until after midnight. Evidently the fire had been in progress some time before it was discovered, for when the Brigade arrived the whole north end of Godown 25, near the foot of Dent Road, was well alight; the firemen, however, succeeded in confining the fire to the north half of the godown, which is a large two-storey structure, 100 by 75 ft.

The contents, comprising largely beans, with piece goods and miscellaneous general merchandise, of both floors on the northern end to a depth of probably 40 ft., were either burned out or badly damaged by heat and water. The heat was terrific and the smoke dense, and several of the fire-fighters were temporarily overcome. At first it seemed likely that the adjoining godown on the north would catch, but the flames were arrested in this direction, after which attention was devoted to saving the unfired section of the building.

The building was stored with cargo from floor to ceiling and towards midnight, with the weight of water, the second floor had sunk several inches and was in danger of falling. The extent of damage must have been considerable. Companies 1, 2, and 4 and the Fire Float were engaged until early this morning. Though the fire was under control by ten o'clock, it was still smouldering persistently until after midnight.

Mild Optum.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Wolfe, this morning, for being in unlawful possession of four tins of prepared optum. Inspector Brown asked for a remand, and the case was adjourned till to-morrow.

Typhoon Warning.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at noon yesterday:—"Cyclone or typhoon E. of northern Luzon, more than 300 miles distant, direction unknown." The following telegram was received at 1 p.m. to-day:—"Cyclone or typhoon N. E. of Luzon, moving N. or N.N.E."

and the notion of an archbishop. He has to create and control a great living organisation, and he bears a weight of responsibility that is almost appalling. There are few public servants who give so much to the nation at such a cost to their own mental and bodily powers.

Now turn to "Whitaker's Almanack" and glance at the salaries paid to the numerous "Principal Clerks" and "Assistant Secretaries" in the Government service. Observe how many of them rise to a maximum of a thousand a year—more or less. Surely it must be obvious to everybody that the Education service does not constitute a career open to talent as long as the men at the very top of the scholastic tree, the carefully-picked headmasters of the great London schools are considered to be barely equivalent to a third of a Principal Clerk in the Local Government Board or a quarter of an Assistant Secretary in the Board of Education! The education service of the country—I mean actual teaching service in the schools, and not cushy jobs at Whitehall or in Council offices—will never be a respected branch of public work, attracting the men of high quality and strong character that it so specially needs, until we are prepared to pay our London headmasters a thousand a year, and thereat "in some compensation" for their "trouble as much as the education of the poor as much less worthy of the rich?"

M.P. EXCHANGED AFTER TWO YEARS.

Captain Craig's Message to South Antrim.

Captain Charles C. Craig, member for South Antrim, 11th Royal Irish Rifles, who recently arrived at The Hague from Germany for internment, sends the following message to his constituents:—

After two years' confinement as a prisoner of war in Germany, I have at last been exchanged to Holland, and the first use I wish to make of my freedom is to get into touch again with my constituency. I greatly appreciate your forbearance and patience in that no suggestion has reached me during my captivity of a desire on your part that I should resign my seat and make way for some one who could properly represent you during these critical and troublous times. Such a suggestion, though perfectly natural, would I admit, have given me great pain, for, however close were the bonds that bound me to my constituents before the war, those bonds are now a thousand times stronger since I have had the honour and pleasure of serving and fighting side by side with you.

Many of my friends thought I was too old to go to the front, but I thank God every day I did go and was to do my share, however small, in fighting for my country. In those 22 months during which I was with our battalion I learned to appreciate, in a way I could never otherwise have done, the splendid qualities of my comrades. In hard times and in easy, in the trenches and in battle, they were always cheery, fearless, and kind. The mud of the trenches, the shells of the enemy, were taken by them with equal philosophy and calm, and on that memorable first of July, 1916, when the battalion left Thiepval Wood for its first serious encounter with the enemy, every man of them did his duty so splendidly that you have just cause to be proud of them. It has been my constant sorrow that I have been unable to share their later privations and experience their successes; but is it any wonder that I am proud of having been member for a constituency which produced them? Alas! that so many of them are no more. I can only ask their fathers and mothers to seek consolation in the fact that they died for their country and for the glory of Ulster.

It gives me great satisfaction to know that I can now count ladies among the electors of South Antrim. Without their spirit and determination this war could never have been carried on, and time and history will show to what extent the country is indebted to them.

I hope the day is not far off when I can greet you face to face, a day which, I need not say, I most eagerly look forward to. Meanwhile I leave your interests with confidence in the hands of my colleagues from Ulster.

Captain Charles Craig was captured on July 1, 1916, the opening day of the Somme battle, in front of Thiepval Wood. He was wounded in the leg, and was first in hospital at Caudey, in France, and then went to camps at Gernsheim (Westphalia), Grefeld, Schwarzwald, Holm-minden, and Freiburg in Baden.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION.

To the Justices of the Peace of the Colony of Hongkong.

Gentlemen, It is my intention to stand for the vacancy on the Legislative Council to represent the Justices of the Peace during the two months' absence of the Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

Mr. Andrew Forbes has proposed and Mr. Evan Ormiston has seconded my nomination.

If I am elected, I will do the best I can in the interests of the Colony—the Commercial Community with which I have been associated for the past twenty years.

I have the Honour to be, Gentlemen, Your Obedient Servant,

A. R. LOWE.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1918.

